

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The office action of February 26, 2003 has been carefully reviewed and these remarks are responsive thereto. Reconsideration and allowance of the instant application are respectfully requested. Claims 1-35 remain pending in this application.

Applicants have amended the specification and claims to correct several minor informalities.

Claims 1-35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent no. 6,191,758 to Lee ("Lee") in view of U.S. patent no. 6,390,371 to Armga et al. ("Armga"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

One of the benefits that can be achieved by the claimed invention is the elimination of having to execute a series of cumbersome and time-consuming steps to reach a particular context. For example, a user may be advised of breaking news at a remote peripheral device auxiliary display unit, but may not actually be aware of the source (e.g., URL) of the breaking news. In prior art systems, the user would have had to access several different URLs to determine the news source. To ultimately reach the source of the news, the user would have had to "replicate" the events/activities carried out to get to the same context point on the host computer browser as the remote peripheral device. In an illustrative implementation of the invention of at least claims 1 and 32, a system can be provided to minimize the steps required to reach the same context point on a host computer, which has already been reached on a remote peripheral device. This implementation allows a simple, fast user interface to the desired data and involves software that tracks the user activities/commands and saves the sequence after translating the activities/commands into a format that the host computer and its browser understands.

According to an illustrative implementation of the invention of at least claims 1 and 32, to reach a context on a host computer the required steps can be aggregated into a single query. The single query may be activated by, for example, actuation of a single activation button. By remembering each of the activations from the UI of the remote peripheral device, a query can be built from the activations that can be understood by the host computer and its appropriate application (e.g., browser). The applied art does not even address the aforementioned benefits.

Lee describes a computer having an input device for inputting user commands, a computer body for performing a predetermined program according to the commands input to the input device, a main display device for displaying signals output from the computer body on a screen, and an auxiliary display device for displaying signals output from the computer body. The computer body of Lee includes a CPU, a main display controller and an auxiliary display controller. In reference to Fig. 4 of Lee as described at col. 5, ll. 43-48, "when an application is executed (step 40), it is determined which display device is selected according to the display selection information of the application program or display selection information input by the user (step 42)." Consequently, main application programs may be displayed on the main display device and auxiliary application programs may be displayed on the auxiliary display device.

Armga is directed to a system for displaying information uniformly on multiple computer display devices including tethered and wireless display devices. At col. 4, ll. 39-51, Armga describes that,

a Display Generator (DG) system acts as an intermediary between an application program on the computer system and the display devices. When the application program wants to display information on one of the display devices, the application program sends the information to the DG system. The DG system then determines the location and display capabilities of a display device, and generates appropriate instructions that will display the received information on the display device. These instructions are generated in such a manner as to compensate for the varying display capabilities of the display devices, thus allowing the information to appear with a uniform visual display appearance on any of the devices.

Independent claim 1 calls for a method for use in a system including a host computer and a remote peripheral device having an auxiliary display device. The method includes, among other features, providing notification of an event at a remote peripheral device, responsive to a first user input at the remote peripheral device, displaying on the auxiliary display unit information associated with the event, forming a query based upon the first user input, and responsive to a second user input at the remote peripheral device, executing the query to cause an application associated with the event to be launched by the host computer. Neither Lee nor Armga alone or in combination disclose, teach or suggest forming a query based upon the first user input and executing the query to cause an application to be launched by the host computer.

With Lee, at the time of execution or launching of an application, the system determines where all the information generated in that application will be displayed. Lee is wholly devoid of any teaching or suggestion of forming a query, much less executing a query causing an application associated with an event to be launched as recited in claim 1. Armga fails to overcome these deficiencies.

In Armga, the application sends information for display to the DG system, which generates instructions for displaying the received information on a display device. Armga merely describes that the instructions are *based on the display capabilities of the device*. In contrast, in the claim 1 invention, responsive to a first user input, information associated with an event is displayed and a query is formed based on the first user input. Then, according to the claim 1 invention, responsive to a second user input at the remote peripheral device, the query is executed causing an application associated with the event to be launched by the host computer. Even assuming, but not conceding, that the instructions of Armga could somehow be construed as a query, the Armga system merely determines a format and an appropriate display device for displaying the received information and executes the instructions to display the information accordingly. Nowhere does Armga describe, teach or suggest that the instructions are executed to *launch an application* at a host computer. Indeed, the information to be displayed in both Armga and Lee is part of an application, which has previously been executed, and the instructions of Armga are for displaying the information from the application in a format for a particular display and not for launching another application to display the information. In light of the above, applicants submit that the combination of Lee and Armga, even if proper, does not result in the claim 1 invention.

Independent claim 17 is directed to a method including, among other features, providing first information in a context at a first input/output device in response to a first user input, forming a query associated with providing the context at the first input/output device, and responsive to a second user input, launching an application based on the query to provide second information in the context at a second input/output device. Claim 17, at least to the extent that it is similar to claim 1, is patentably distinct from the combination of Lee and Armga. Significantly, neither Lee nor Armga alone, or in combination teaches or suggests forming a

query associated with providing the context at the first input/output device and responsive to a second user input, launching an application based on the query to provide second information in the context at a second input/output device. Lee, at most, determines a display device to display information when an application is executed. In no way does Lee form a query associated with providing a context at one input/output device and then launch an application to provide information in the context at another input/output device. Further, the instructions of Armga do not constitute a query associated with providing the context; rather they are merely based on the display capabilities of the destination device. Notably, both Lee and Armga do not even contemplate "a context" as claimed. For at least the foregoing reasons, the combination of Lee and Armga does not result in the invention recited in claim 17.

Independent claim 32 recites a method including, among other steps, storing activations from an auxiliary user interface to obtain a context, building a query from the activations, the query being understood by a host computer, and responsive to a single activation from one of a main user interface or the auxiliary interface, executing the query to provide the context on the main user interface. To the extent the discussion above with respect to claims 1 and 17 applies to claim 32, the invention of claim 32 is patentably different from the combination of Lee and Armga. Moreover, both Lee and Armga are totally devoid of any teaching or suggestion of storing activations from the auxiliary user interface to obtain a context and building a query from the activations, and responsive to a single activation, executing the query to provide the context on a main user interface. Indeed, both Lee and Armga do not even mention or recognize the concept of a context, much less storing activations to provide the context and building a query of the activations.

Claims 2-16, 18-31 and 33-35, which ultimately depend from claims 1, 17 and 32, respectively, are patentably distinct from the combination of Lee and Armga for the same reasons as their ultimate base claim, and further in view of the additional novel features recited therein.

With respect to dependent claims 2, 4-6, and 10-14, which ultimately depend from claim 1, claims 21-23, which ultimately depend from claim 17, and claims 33 and 34, which depend from claim 32, the action relies on col. 5, ll. 24-28 of Lee to show the recited features in these

claims. Applicants submit that both Lee and Armga do not disclose, teach or suggest any of the specific features found in those claims. Indeed, the cited portion of Lee merely states that "[a]s described above, during initialization, the predetermined program is additionally displayed on the auxiliary display device 24, so that a user can obtain desired information from the auxiliary display device 24."

Regarding claim 26, depending from claim 17, nowhere does either Lee or Armga describe, teach or suggest translating the first user input into instructions understood by the host computer. With respect to claims 27 and 28, both depending from claim 17, the first and second information claimed are not identical. Both Lee and Armga are concerned with displaying received information at a particular destination device, and not providing first information in one form in a context at one device and second information in another form in the context at another device.

CONCLUSION

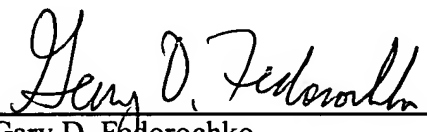
If any additional fees are required or if an overpayment is made, the Commissioner is authorized to debit or credit our Deposit Account No. 19-0733, accordingly.

All rejections having been addressed, applicants respectfully submit that the instant application is in condition for allowance, and respectfully solicit prompt notification of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

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